ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Splendid Banquet to the American Consul at Southampton.

SPEECHES OF AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS

The World's Fair, and the American Contributions and Contributors.

The Fears in England of a Political Conspiracy against the Continental Powers.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Our London Correspondence. STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, April 4, 1851. Second Reading of Locke-King's Bill Rejected—
The Army Estimates—First Reading of the Jewish
Disabilities Bill—Lord Torrington on Ceylon—
Great Political Demonstration in Honor of Lord Stanley-Rumored Republican Conspiracy in London - Miscellaneous Intelligence - The Continent-

Death of Passatore—Operatic, &c., &c., &c. Since the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption bill, which may be regarded as the conclusion of the second act of Lord John Russell's political melo drama, Parliament has been busy enough. Lord John does not purpose going into committee on his bill till May, and many are of the opinion that it will not come before the Lords. This, however, is a bold assertion, in the face of the great majority in the Commons in favor

of the second reading.

The second reading of Locke-King's motion for the extension of the franchise, the first reading of which was in no small measure conducive to the recent ministerial crisis, has been rejected by a mapority of 216, consequently the bill is lost.

The army estimates, notwithstanding the opposi tion of the liberal members, are being gradually

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his intention of bringing forward his report on the andget to-night.

Last night Lord John Russell moved that the Last night Lord John Russell moved that the House of Commons should go into commission to consider the admission of Jews into Parliament. His motion was adopted by a majority of 68, and the bill "that this House shall, at the earliest opportunity, take into consideration next session of Parliament, the oath of abjuration, with a view to the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion," was read the first time. The words "next session," imply this session, as this resolution was passed on the 5th of August, last session. The substance of Lord John's views may be stated as follows:—

Is religious confession to be a disqualification or not, for the enjoyment of civil and political offices?

Sir Robert Inglis, Newdegate, and party, strong-

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Sir Robert Inglis, Newdegate, and party, strongly opposed the reading.

In the House of Lords, Lord Torrington entered into a detailed justification of his acts when Governor of Ceylon. He shuffled through it as well as the could; but he has still to go through the ordeal of the House of Commons, where he will not meet with so much indulgence. Lord Grey having alinded to the fact of martial law having been proclaimed at times by the Duke of Wellington, the old Duke stated that martial was the will of the general, and, therefore, no law at all. He thought that every country should be governed in accordance with its own national laws.

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with its own national laws.

But the great event of the week has been the political demonstration and dinner in honor of Lord Stanley, of which you will find a full report in the papers. The dinner was given by the Merchaot Tailors' Company. At this banquet in honor of the future Premier, were present or had subscribed, five dukes, sine marquises, fifty-six earls, nine viscounts, thirty-five barons, and all his supporters in Parliament. Lord Stanley's speech is very important, as he enters at great length into the leading questions of the day. The protectionist journals are on their high horse at the honors paid to their leader.

I believe that I may say on good authority, that the government has been informed that some sort of a conspiracy is on foot in London, the nature of which I have not yet ascertained, in connection with the English chartists, and the foreigners who have arrived or are coming to the Exhibition. A large body of men, I was informed, was expected from the United States. However this may be, the government is on the qui ever. This explains Lord Lyndhurst's motion in the Lords, and the interpodations put to the Ministry by Stuart Wortley, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday.

Great number of foreigners continue to arrive. The vicinity of the building has all the appearance of a great fair; carriages and equestrians, masses of people walking to and fro, itinerant readers, cabs, tans, goods arriving and police on duty—the whole has a most animated appearance.

The 1st of May has been irrevocably fixed for the epsing.

Covent Garden Italian Opera opened last night

epening.

Covent Garden Italian Opera opened last night with "Semiramide," which part was taken by la dica (Grisi.) She was in beautiful voice, and charming as ever. "Gustavus III." is having a run at the rival bose. Little Duprey, as the Page Oscar, is nightly encored. She has won the affections of all the hoberuse of the Opera House by her gentle manners, clear, youthful and fresh voice. Yesterday was a grand levee at St. James' palace. I hear the Queen is to be confined in May. The season projects to a first paragraph of the project of th

lies to be of the gayest.

I have nothing new to report to you from the centinent. Louis Napolaon has not yet succeeded in forming a responsible ministry. The crisis will

in forming a responsible ministry. The crisis will come in 1852.

From Bombay, advices of the 3d March announce that Alexander Mackay, Esq., sent as special commissioner by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to inquire into the cotton cultivation or fusion, is still at that city.

The famous bandit Passatore, who caused so much alarm in the Roman States, has been shot by a Roman genedarme.

Catherine Hayes, who will henor you with a visit in the autumn, has been creating a tremendous sensation at Rome. For twelve nights running she sang in "Marin de Rohan" by general request, and then was elected member of the order of St. Cecilia, an honor rarely conferred upon a foreigner. It is the cidest musical society in Italy. She is expected here for the season on the 10th inst.

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The influenza has caused a great deal of mortality in London. The wet weather still provails, but to day the sun is warm and bright.

Miss Talbot is to be removed from the convent. Sir Alexander Cockburn has been promoted to the office of Attorney General, in place of Sir John Romilly, and is succeeded as Schrifter General by Mr. Page Wood.

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The United Service Club in England, and American Naval Officers.

[From the Lendon Times, April 4]

A report has got about town with regard to the United Service Club, which we sincerely hope will receive the earliest possible contradiction. Two foreign men-of-war have arrived in our ports, freighted with articles for the Great Exhibition—the one is the St. Lawrence, from the United States; the other the Sardinian ship, the Covernolo-Now, it is customary, we understand, with the United Service Club to admit foreign naval officers of a certain rank upon service to the temporary use and enjoyment of their club. A distinction, however—so it is said—in to be made in this instance. The officers of these two ships are to be excluded from the club because, regard being had to the service on which they are employed, they can only be considered as merchantmen. We will not, of course, undertake to guarantee the correctness of the report, and most lappy shall we be to open our columns to any authorized contradiction of it. We will not, until further assurance, believe that a body of English gentlemen could be guility of such an act of fatuous absurdity—not to say of discourtesy and ill-breeding. Our own navy captains are right glad to get hold of a freight of treasure on the South American station. It is a matter of notoriety that they spare no exertions to obtain so lucrative a prerogative, and yet they are to turn round upon the officers of foreign services who are simply employed in carrying out a commission from their respective governments—a commission to the full as respectable as firing breadeides, or testing the comparative rules of saling between the ships of an experimental squadron. If this report be true—as we hope most carnestly that it is not—there will be only one thing left to wish for, which will be that the members of the United Service Club may be outracised in every gentleman's house i

The news of the complete defeat of the insurgents, near Challesar, by Ibrahim Pashn, who was besieging Jaicze, is fully confirmed. The Tarkish commander, having taken the enemy in the rear by surprise, opened such a fearful fire upon them with grape-shot, that all resistance was out of the question. The fugitives have retreated upon Priedne, the inhabitants of Banjaluka having refused to admit them. All the Christian trade-specie of Prieder have senght shelter within the Aastran territory. Skender Eights advanced with 2000 near from Mestato Livno. Omar Facts as apposed to be on his way to Jaicze.

GRAND BANQUET TO J. R. CROSKEY, ESQ., U. S. CONSUL AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A superb public banquet was given on Wednesday evening, March 28th, to Joseph Rodgey Croskey, Esq., United States Consul at Southampton and Cowes, by the Mayor and Corporation, and other gentlemen connected with the commercial interests of the port, in acknowledgement of the great services rendered to the trade of Southampton by that gentleman in the discharge of his Consular duties. The council chamber, where the dinner took place, was very tastefully laid out, the American and British flags being blended at the lower end of the room.

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At seven o'clock the Mayor of Southampton (R. Andrews, Esq.) took the chair, supported on his right by J. R. Croskey, Esq. (the honored guest), B. M. Willeox, Esq., M. P., ——Hornby, Esq., and C. Bromley, Esq.; and on his left by Captain Sands (commander of the United States frigate St. Lawrence), Sir A. E. Cockburn, M. P. (her Majesty's Solicitor-General), Mr. Alderman Laishley, Capt. Mangles, and Mr. Alderman Brooks. The Town Clerk (C. E. Deacon, Esq.) and Mr. Sheriff Payne ably discharged the duties of the vice-chairs. The officers of the St. Lawrence had been invited to the banquet, and the following is a list of those present:—Captain Sands; Lieutenants Boggs, Avery, and Duer; Lieutenant Caldwell, of the Marines; Midshipmen Erben, Sprosten, and Breeze. The general company included about sixty gentlemen.

The cloths having been cleared, the Mavon gave the health of her Majesty the Queen—a toast drank with enthusiastic applause, the band playing the National Authem, and the whole company jonning in the chorus.

The Mayon next gave the health of "Prince Al-

the health of her Majesty the Queen—a toast drank with enthusiastic applause, the band playing the National Anthem, and the whole company joining in the chorus.

The Mayor next gave the health of "Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," and then "The President of the United States."—Drank with great cheering.

Band—"Hail! Columbia!"

The Mayor said he had next the pleasing duty of proposing the health of "Her Majesty's Ministers," (applause), who, now that they were called back again to power, would, he hoped, do their best for the people. The toast was drank with applause. The band played the air—"Such a getting up stairs"—which, as connected with the toast that preceded it, excited much laughter.

Sir A. E. Cockern rose, amid loud applause, to rospond to the toast. He accepted the omen which had just proceeded from the music, and whatever they might thing of their getting up, he was glad that they were still going up and not down (laughter and cheers.) He could not expect, in a mixed assembly like that now surrounding him, of gentlemen of all shades of political opinions—not met together for a political purpose, but to do honor to one who so well deserved it, and to the country of which he was so distinguished an ornament (cheers)—to express to him the kind feeling they entertained tewards that great country (applause)—he could not expect, he said, that all would approve of her Majesty's present government. But there were certain matters identified with that government in which, he apprehended, they would all concur. In a great commercial country like England, connected so closely with the commercial interests of the whole world, there was one great principle identified with that government with all the world (loud cheers.) He hoped to see the ships and the commerce of all nations gathered together in their beautiful harbor; and none would they welcome more heartily than the commerce and the ships of the great sister country of America (loud cheers.) He would not obtrude with

healths in return—(loud and continued applause.)
The Mayor next proposed "The Navy and Army of England and the United States," which was drank with much cheering.
Lieut. Calibwell, of the U.S. Marines, rose to respond to the toast, and said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I feel very sensibly the honor done me by being assigned in your programme of proceedings to reply to the sentiment just offered and drunk with enthusiasm. I can attribute this distinction to no other cause than the flattering partiality of my worthy commander, and your obliging disposition. (Cheers.) The magnitude of the subject appals me; it is aworld-wide theme. The navy and army of Great Britain! They protect and defend an empire on which the sun never sets! All the world knows that they are ever ready to do their duty! (Cheers.) As to the navy of the United States, I cannot presume to say anything, confronted as I am by messmates—the sea-officers of our ship. Doubtless, in the course of the evening, they will speak for themselves. (Cheers.) As to the army of the United States, perhaps the liability of the little corps to which I belong—the United States marine corps—which is amphibious in its character; I say perhaps its liability to serve with the army may have suggested to your worship my assignment to the present pleasing, though most difficult and embarrassing, duty. It has been my fortune, on four separate and distinct occasions of the co-operation of my corps with the army of the United States; and you will allow me to assure you, from my personal acquaintance with them, that did you know them you would find them to be gentlemen worthy of your highest regard. (Hear.) As to the troops, the sum total of their force is about the matter of fifteen skeleton regiments of all arms, and of the strength of about eight thousand—not sufficient to retreat with, since Xenophon required ten thousand, This little organization is held as a nucleus around which additional forces may be rallied in a time of need. We have a small militia arrangement, which my," because it has a tender behind. (Cheers.) Armies with us are, God be thanked, of little usewe have no "balance of power" to maintain—our policy is peace; for the handmaids of this bening goddess are prosperity and plenty. The doctrines of our political faith are few and simple—to abstain from all interference in matters of controversy with foreign powers—to cultivate the relations of amity and friendship with all people—to reciprocate cordially all noble and generous actions, and to fulfil, scrupulously, punctually, and to the letter, all our treaty obligations. The world is our witness that our practice accords with our faith (cheers.) There are some obligations, however, which America never has discharged—some debts she never has paid, and never can pay. There are debts and obligations she owes to England. I, as an American, glory in this indebtedness, and trust that the weight of the obligation never will be lessened, but from age to age increased. I mean, sir, our indebtedness to you in the department of the arts, both fine and useful—in the department of the screenes, both moral and physical—in the department of the screenes, both moral and physical—in the department of the screenes, both moral and physical—in the department of the screenes, both moral and physical—in the department of the screenes, both moral and physical—in the department of the screenes, both moral and physical—in the department of the screenes, both moral and physical—in the department of the screenes, both moral and physical—in the department of the cannot remain the screeness of the obligation screeness and trust that the meaning the considering that the cannot respect to the obligation screeness and trust death and indred debts I hope we never shall repay. But let me express a hope that our Prestons, our Eancrofts, our Sparks, our Coopers, our Eryants, our Longfellows, our Washington Irvings, may be so multiplied, that we may at least pay the interest, and be unanimous in considering this national debt a national belssing. When

of all for whom I have a right to speak, to return you hearty thanks for the sentiment just drank (repeated sheers.)

Capt. Pracocx briefly responded on the part of the navy, in which, however, he had not the honor of holding a commission at present. He looked on the navy as the right arm of the state, either to defend the body corporate, or to hold out the right hand of fellowship (applause.)

The Mayor called for a bumper for the next toast, which he characterised as the gem in the programme of the evening. It was the health of a man who, by perseverance, industry, and integrity, had raised himself to his present pesition; and he (the Mayor) and his fellowstownsmen felt that they owed him a deep debt of gratitude for the kind manner in which he had exercised all the powers he possessed for the good of Southampton (hear, and cheers.) After making a number of pertinent remarks, and reading a fetter from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, in reply to the invitation sent to that minister to be present, which was very complimentary to Mr. Creskey, and having complimented the officers of the St. Lawrence, and Captain Sands in particular, he concluded by proposing the health of Joseph Rodney Creskey. Esq., the United States consult at Southampton. The toast was received with every possible demonstration of approbation and delight, and the cheering was renewed again and again.

Bande. "Yankee Doodle."

and delight, and the cheering was renewed again and again.

Rand. Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Chosaley rose amidst renewed cheering, and, when the applause had subsided, spoke as follows: in responding to the toast which my friend, your worthy chief magistrate, has proposed, in terms so culegistic of myself and so gratifying to me as an American, and which you have received with so much warmth and so much enthusiasm. I will not disparage the character of the English language—my own mother tongue—so far as to say that, within its rich vocabulary there cannot be found words sufficiently expressive of my feelingst because I do believe there is no emotion of the heart, however intense—no sentiment, however elevated or profound—and to idea, however beautiful or sublime—which cannot be portrayed to the very life in that language in which Shakspeare wrote, and in which Buke declaimed (hear, hear). But my solicitude to impress upon you how sensible I am of your kindness—how much I am fattered by your praise—low proud I am of the compliment you have paid me—and how conscious I am, at the same time, of my own demorit—so embarrasses and perplexes me, that, of the multitude of words which force themselves upon my utterance, I am obliged to reject them all, either because they are too feeble, or because they are too hackneyed, or too familiar.

And I knew of no other or better way to convey to and again.

Bond-" Vankee Doodle." cheers).

Sir A. E. Cocknern, after making a very handsome notice of the character of the Mayor of Southan pton, proposed the health of Richard Andrews,
Esq., the worthy and respected Mayor of Southampton. Drank with loud cheers.

Hand—"There's a good time coming, boys."

The M. von requested the company to accept his
best thanks for the handsome manner in which they
had responded to the toast. On all occasions it had
been his study to do the greatest good for the greatest number of his fellow-townsmen. (Hear.) They
could not suppose that a man, who rose from the
humblest ranks of sock ty, could possess sufficient
knowledge to enable him 10 discharge his duties so
as to please every one; but he was his constant desire
to use his common sease, if he had any, for the good
of all. (Cheers.) On the present occasion, they

had had considerable difficulty in securing the visit of the St. Lawrence to Southampton; there was great competition in London, and the cost of removing heavy articles a long distance, had been likely to prove them from experiencing the pleasure of receiving their American friends at this port. He wish others waited on the American minister, and their efforts had in the end been successful, and would, he hoped, prove beneficial to the town; if so, he should be amply rewarded for any trouble, he had taken in the matter. With regard to the Lord Mayor's visit last year, alluded to by Sir A. Cockburn, he felt that if he could do anything for the benefit of the town, he ought to do so. God had blessed him with means, and it was his duty to use them for the encouragement of others, and the increase, of the commerce and prosperity of the town. Before he sat down, he would propose the health of their worthy visiters and friends—"Captain Sands and the officers of the St. Lawrence." Drank with enthusiastic applause.

Bayd—"The Starsmangled hanner." year thanks—my most seartful thanks—than by appealing to each one of you, my kind and hosting the property of the property of

Before he sat down, he would propose the health of their worthy visiters and friends—"Captain Sands and the officers of the St. Lawrence." Drank with enthusiastic applause.

Baxd—"The Star-spangled banner."

Captain Sanns rose amid great applause, and said it could hardly be expected from one whose business oratory was not—after the many handsome speeches to which they had listened that evening—the speeches of two members of Parliament, and a man of consular dignity, from whom they had a right to expect a good speech—(laughter and cheers)—that himself, a sailor man, could get up and make an oratorical display. His task was a difficult one. He could only express his deep sense of profound gratitude for the reception which he and his officers had met, and the interest they took in all the proceedings of that banquet, given in honor of a public officer of their own country, who, they were gratified to find, occupied so high and proud a position among the good people of this ancient and important city. (Applause.) He was truly happy to find himself in command of a ship so favorably known here before, and to be so honored on her present arrival. She now came freighted, not with the thunderbolts of war, but with the arts of peace—(hear, hear)—to be exhibited on an occasion the good effects of which would go down through coming centuries. (Hear, and cheers.) He hoped they would have an opportunity, at some future time, of meeting them all in America; and they might depend upon it, the officers of the St. Lawrence, and their brother Americans, would give them a good reception. He would not attempt to make a long speech, aware that many others were desirous of being heard; and as he was opposed at all times to monopoly himself, and advocated free trade, in all things, with all the world, he would be brief on this occasion. (Hear, hear.)—"Wherever I go," concluded the gallant captain, "I shall never forget the kindness of the good people of Southampton. God bless you all. May peace and amity long continue between us, and

of 'Live and let live.' Peace is our great object. But, whilst we will not invade the rights of others, we will take care that others shall not invade ours." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. Draw proposed "Prosperity to the Railway and Docks." He could not contemplate the natural facilities afforded by their beautiful harbor, without, at the same time, looking forward to the time when that harbor would be the most important in the south of England. When the St. I aw rence passed through the Needles, she saw another large ship standing off to the coast of France, which had been five days beating from London to Spithead, making, on one occasion, from four to six miles in 24 hours. He referred to the Madagascar Indiaman, bound for Madras. Now all this wear and tear, wages of crew, and much valuable time, might be spared by those splendid vessels making Southampton their port of departure. (Hear, and cheers.) The feelings which had been expressed towards America that night were not confined to the fifty or sixty gentlemen present, but were participated in by every inhabitant of Southampton. (Applause.) He was truly rejoiced to be present on that occasion, and he hoped the St. Lawrence would only be the forerunner of many other noble ships, which would be hereafter seen floating in their waters on errands of peace. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Wyndham Harding responded on behalf of the Railway Company. He was instructed by the directors, who had sent him there to represent them, to express their cordial concurrence in the expression of feeling which had brought them together that night. (Hear, hear.) They united with the gentlemen present in saying that Mr. Croskey had done much to promote the trade and commerce of Southampton. (Applause.)

Mr. Isrlin acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Dock Company, and congratulated Mr Croskey had done much to promote the trade and commerce of Southampton had conferred on him. He would supply one omission in the speeches of the evening—viz., that they were indebted to him, not only for the visit

was the true touchstone of an puone companies.
(Cheers.)
Mr. F. Cooper proposed, as a toast, "Glorious
Old England and Young America," which met
with a hearty reception.
Lieut. AVERY, in responding to the toast, said
that, as an American, he felt much complimented Cid England and Young America, "which met with a hearty reception.

Lieut. Avery, in responding to the toast, said that, as an American, he felt much complimented by the remarks of kindness and friendship which had been made lowards America. The toast just drank was a very felicitous one, and rather sagacious too, because nothing could, be said creditable to America, but a portion of it reflected back on the mother from which Young America. Greak on the mother from which Young America. (Hear, and cheers.) Spain and Portugal tried, about the same time, a similar experiment; but, though their offspring still lived, the parturition had only produced barrenness. (Hear, and cheers.) He cordially reciprocated, on the part of America, all the remarks which had found utterance that night. Whatever little, trifling, disputes they had had—and the best of mothers occasionally quarrelled with the loveliest of her diaughters—(laughter, and hear, hear)—they had but one common object in view. All those subjects of passing and momentary irritation had been buried by the distinguished sons of Old England and Young America (Ashburton and Webster) 'neath the waters of St. John and Columbia, and he must be a reckless and a bold man who should attempt to dive and fish them up. Side by side was the only position in which America and England could in lature progress. (Hear, hear.) Side by side with England, in the great capital of the mother country, America was about to exhibit her triumphs in arts, in skill, in genius, and in mechanical industry—to show to the mother what her child had been employed about during the last two centuries, 3,000 miles away from her. (Loud cheers.) She might have exhibited those products in other countries where they would have excited more attention, because those other countries could not have approached her in excellence; but she preferred, good child as she was, to bring them over, and place them in the lap of the mother country, to show the progress of her industry. (Continued cheering.) It mattere

this very country, and seeking an asylum for the free exercise of opinion in the wild and unknown wilderness of the western world; and under whose auspices, on board that same vessel, humanity recovered her rights, and government was instituted on the basis of equal laws for the general good. And then let them contrast the history of that vessel with the hospitable reception now given at the same port to the St. Lawrence—a vessel of war, on a mission of peace, sailing under a commission from that government which was founded by the descendants of those hardy outcasts, and freighted with the productions of that country which gave them the asylum they sought, and whose inhospitable soil they conquered by their own industry. (Loud and continued applause.) I am sure there is not an American here present, who, after reflecting upon this comparison, will not hasten to root up whatever prejudice he may heretofore have nourished against this country as he would a rank weed. (Hear and cheers.) Knowing, as I do know, that the demonstration of this evening will be construed, as it ought to be construed, by my countrymen at home, into a manifestation of good will on the part of the people of Southampton towards the United States; and knowing, as I do know, that all that is wanting to make the American heart beat with a pulse of sincere friendship towards England is for them to receive evidences, such as this, that her friendship will not be despised; I should have been guilty of a dereliction of duty—I should have been guilty of a dereliction of duty—I should not have faithfully performed the honorable trust which my government has conferred upon me, by appointing and re-appointing me to the dignified office of American Consul for this district—if I had permitted any false delicacy to have interfered with the very gratifying exhibition of kind and friendly feeling which has been displayed on this occasion towards my country. (Loud cheers.) Let America know that England has that affection for her which a parent naturally fe

for the borough of Southampton.—Drank with load cheering.

Mr. Willicox, M. P., (who was warmly greeted on rising,) said that on behalf of his colleague and himself, he returned their unleigned and sincere thanks for the honor which had just been conferred upon them. After making a very amusing political speech, he thanked them most heartily for the manner in which they had received the toast. (Loud cheers)

heers). Sir A. E. Cocket an, after making a very hand

enthusiasm which its interest and importance deserved.

Mr. J. R. Stremmo proposed "The Great Steam Packet Companies connected with Southampton." Captain Maxolles, who was budly cheered, said that he felt himself totally unworthy of the praise which had been heaped upon him by the proposer of the toast. When he first joined the West India Mail Packet Company as a director, it was true the Company were laboring under considerable difficulties. Ocean steam savigation was then in its infancy. Their ships had to traverse seas almost unknown. (Hear.) Much was owing to the perseverance of the directors; and if anything was wanting to stimulate him to greater exertions in favor of the Company, it was the very flattering manner in which

director and as an individual, to those which had been given to Mr. Croskey, to whom they were all deeply indebted. (Acar, hear.) He felt great pleasure, also, in meeting the officers of the St. Lawrence frigate. He had a great respect for the American character. (Hear, hear). Uniting with them (the English), they were making the ends of the world to meet together. Until lately, the steam-ships of the Company, with which he was connected called at one American port every month; and they had always experienced great kindness and forbearance from their American brethren. He again thanked them for the henor they had done him.

Capt. Sands said he had the honor of proposing a toast which would be acceptable to every person there present, and, whilst some had bowed to suns in the ascendant, he would turn to one whose sun for the present had set—Mr. Laishley—the gentleman who filled the honorable situation of chief magistrate of Southampton when Captain Paulding was here with the St. Lawrence upon her first visit. (Applause.) The many expressions of kind recollections he had heard from Capt. Paulding, not only of the then mayor and corporation, but of the inhabitants of Southampton, had often warmed his (Capt. Sands') heart, little thinking, then, that he should so soon experience the same kindness—(Hear and cheers.) Captain Paulding had shown him the address which the corporation had presented to him, and which he kept in a prominent place in his cabin, beautifully engrossed and emblazoned, exclaiming with gratitude, "There, see what these good fellows said to me." He might much enlarge upon this toast, but, as he was unwilling to engross more of their time than he already had done, he would call upon them to drink, in full bumpers, the health of George Laishley, Esq. (late/Mayor), and the Corporation of Southampton.

Mr. Laishley, who was warmly cheered on rising, said.—The first visit of the St. Lawrence to the

with gratitude. "In a lew sea usually to engross on that locate heat he already had done, be would as the control of Southampton. The control of Southampton, was an occasion of deep interest to the town and noighborhood, it being the water of Southampton, was an occasion of deep interest to town and noighborhood, it being the water of Southampton, was an occasion of deep interest to town and noighborhood, it being the water of Southampton, was an occasion of deep interest to town and noighborhood, it being the water of Southampton, was an occasion of deep the control of the town generally, by capt. Fashling and the distortion of the control of the town generally, by capt. Tashling and the distortion of the control of the town generally, by capt. Tashling and the distortion of the control of the town generally, by capt. Tashling and the distortion of the control of the control of the town generally, by capt. Tashling and the distortion of the highest respect, not only to Great Britain and the United State, but to the world at large; coming, as the control of the present and the control of the control of the control of the present and the control of the contro

when, after their arrival on the bleak and dreary coast of their adopted home, at a banquet at which they entertained a few of their friends who had gone out to join them in their exile, all that they could set before them was a lobster, a piece of fish, without bread, and a cup of cold water, how little did they anticipate that at no very distant period that barren wilderness, under the operation of Anglo-Saxon culture, would not only provide sustenance, farnish—with the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life, twenty millions of their descendants, but enable them to spare of their abundance, and export to other nations less favored than them selves, to the amount of twenty millions stelling annually—(hear, hear); or that from the circumscribed boundary of the barren rock at Plymouth their sons would have extended their territory so as now to have trebled that of Great Britain and Ireland, (not including our colonies), France, and Corsica, the Austrian Empire, including Hungary, and all the imperial States, the superfices of which are 600,000 English square miles, whilst that of the United States is at this day (not including California) one million eight hundred thousand; or that her hardy sailors would have all but monopolized the trade in the monsters of the deep, employing in that trade 200,000 tons of shipping and 20,000 sailors, realizing an average profit of a million and a half sterling, one million of which is expended in the increase of comforts and luxuries at home, and the other half million exported for augmentation and farther profit to nations abroad. Mr. Mayor, you very well remember that it was but late in the world's history when our neighbors, the Dutch—then, perhaps, the bost havigators in the world—performed the voyage from Europe to America. by leaving more than the space between us and America is reduced to a comparative span. Now, sir, see how this lengthens the life of man; that is, if we estimate the duration of human life, not according to the number of days and hours, measure th ance of the directors; and if anything was wanting to stimulate him to great; rexertions in favor of the Company, it was the very fix tering mainer in which he had been received that everying. It was pleasing to him to come down and add his testimony, as a laddere to and carry on; those noble principles

avowed by the first President of the Am avowed by the first President of the American Union—a man whose fame is irreproachable, whose name is immortal, (I need not name Washington,) of strict justice and universal benevolence—which alone became a great, free, and enlightened people. In that case, what Englishman cha imagine, what American can guess, the amount of influence which the Anglo-Sazons shall exert in the promotion of the best interests of man and the universal establishment of the civil and religious liberties of the human race. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

Mr. Sheriff Payne, in a few introductory remarks, proposed "Capt. Paulding, and the recollections of the St. Lawrence"—a toast which was very warmly responded to.

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Lieut. Duer said he was scarcely able to make a speech at any time, and much less so then. The hour was late—they were most of them tired—and he had two reporters in front of him; and if anything would embarrass a man, surely these thingswould do so. (Laughter). But he would say a wordor two, in thanking them for the toast. A few days before he sailed from America, he crossed the Alleghany mountaius with one of the officers who had served under Capt. Paulding on the former visit of the St. Lawrence to this port; and he could assure that company that he and his brother officers were not surprised at the hospitality they had experienced. They expected it—they came fully prepared for it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It was often said that speeches were a humbug; but when he told them that that was the first time he had ever attempted to address a public assembly, he hoped they would not apply that remark to him. He could assure them that he spoke the sentiments of his heart. (Hear, and cheers.) All the speakers they had heard that night said there was but one feeling between England and America—a unity of interest. Now, he contended they were in antagonism with each other, not under the command of the hardy Scott or the fron Duke, but they had their Collins matched against your (the English) Cunard. (Hear, hear.) The English had their lines of ocean steamers, and the Americans had theirs. They were at it, engaged in a glorious field of enterprise; thus they were antagonistic to each other—not however in the spirit of war; and Commerce would give the victory to whom she pleased. (Hear, and cheers.) That was a glorious ruse digner, the repair of the majugation laws; but they (the Americans) were prepared for them, and their almerican, that it is one of the president was ordered to extend the same advantage t

sive proceeding, and for several days past an enormous quantity of goods have been poured into the batilding. Wagons laden with every species of commodity have deposited their burdens in the interior, and though the operation of unloading has been carried on with remarkable despatch, the string of conveyances in waiting often extended down the Kensington road as far as the end of Sloane street. Such a spectacle was probably never witnessed in any thoroughfare of the metropolis, before; and passers by stopped to gaze at that long procession of industrial products, more wonderful in its character than even the rows of splendid equipages assembled in the adjoining park during the height of the season. On Monday 600 wagon loads were received; yet the whole of this vast consignment was deposited with the utmost regularity, and without any inconvenience to the ordinary traffic of the thoroughfare. Such are the advantages of judicious arrangements. As Saturday was the last day allowed for receiving agricultural implements, yesterday was fixed as the limit of time within which large and heavy articles could be sent in. The arrivals in the machinery department may now therefore be considered as nearly completed, and an approximation may be made to a correct estimate of the leading features of that great section of our native industry. The authorities at the Crystal Palace express themselves entirely satisfied with the prospect before them in this portion of the Exhibition. Every remarkable feature of our long-recognized skill in machinery will, it is said, be fully and fairly developed and illustrated, and on one or two points, where fears were entertained that the display would be defective, all cause of uneasiness has been removed. Mr. Nasmyth's steum-hammer, we rejoice to hear, is to be exhibited, and the calleo printing machine of Mr. Mathler, of Manchester, about the production of which there appeared at one time to be a doubt, will also be included in the building, and foreigners will be one bied to see the wonder